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EXAMINER
DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/620,897	TOJO, AKIHIKO
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHAD DICKERSON	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 June 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25,51,52 and 55-64* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25, 51, 52 and 55-64* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *7/15/2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
      Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
      Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-74 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground(s) of rejection. However, the same references of Ito, Rasche, Tanaka, Rissman and Kitagawa are still being applied in the rejection. In applicant's arguments, the applicant contends that the reference of Ito does not disclose the feature of a control unit determining whether a control relation between an image sensing apparatus and the external processing apparatus is a first type or a second type. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with this assertion.

As described in columns 21 and 22, both types of control are performed with the system of Ito. Disclosed in column 19, lines 44-67 and column 21, lines 34-48, the section discloses that the camera or VTR sends command data to the printer as control data to the printer, which is considered as the second type. This transmitted data is used to instruct or control the functions of the printer. The Examiner believes that since the control data is developed by the CPU or controller of the VTR or camera and this information is sent to the printer to control the functions of the printer, that this performs the feature of having the controller of the VTR or camera control the functions of the printer. These sections are clear examples of the camera controlling the printing device by using instructions to be sent to the printer.

In column 21, line 49 – column 22, line 18, this section discloses the printer containing a display and this display enables the user to enter at the printer control and

operation instructions. These instructions can be used to operate the VTR, which is clearly disclosed in the above-mentioned section, which is considered as the first type. With both functions being performed by Ito, there is no question as to the system performing both of the functions. However, the Examiner would like to note that the camera is used to perform the controlling function of the printer and can be controlled by the printer. With the camera or VTR performing both features, the camera or VTR has to contain a feature of determining when the printer is performing control over the VTR and when the VTR is utilized by the user to control the functions of the printer through the entering of instructions on the camera or VTR. It is inherent to the invention to have the camera or VTR contains a device to determine if the camera is going to control an external device or be controlled by the external device. The control of the VTR or camera from the printer is an example of directly accessing the VTR or camera. The secondary reference of Rasche, which also involves a printer able to access a camera, is used to perform the feature of directly accessing the memory of the camera. Therefore, not only is the combination of Rasche appropriate, but it also cures the deficiency of directly accessing the memory of the camera and modifies the Ito reference in manner in which to allow the printer to directly access the memory of the camera. Since the reference of Ito inherently performs the determination feature combined with the features of the Rasche reference to directly access the memory of the camera, the feature of the independent claims pertaining to applicant's arguments is performed.

The Applicant briefly mentions that the combined references don't disclose the feature of changing a processing procedure for processing an image in the sensing apparatus by the printing apparatus based on the determination. However, the Applicant does not explain specifically how this feature is not disclosed. Regardless, the Examiner still respectfully disagrees with this assertion.

The system controller (11) of the camera or VTR is used to recognize whether the VTR or camera is controlling the manner in which the processing of image data is performed or whether the printer is controlling the process. When the printer is used to control the process, the system controller merely follows the instructions from the printer controller and performs the searching for the image data and changing the image data that is to be printed. The data representing confirmation of the image data is presented on the display of the printer. However, when the camera or VTR is in control, the camera does the searching and changes the image data. The camera or VTR then sends control commands to the printer to give it instructions to print image data transmitted to the printer. These functions of the Ito reference involve changing the procedure in which the image is to be processed in a manner that allows the printer to control the processing procedure or the VTR or camera to control the processing procedure (see col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-67).

Therefore, with the above explanation, the Examiner still believes that the claim limitations are met with previously applied references and the rejection of the claims are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15, 17, 18, 20-25, 51, 52, 55, 58, 60 and 63 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '405 (USP 6298405) in

view of Rasche '873 (USP 7262873).

Re claim 1: Ito '405 discloses an image sensing apparatus comprising an image sensing

unit which converts an optical image of an object into an electric image signal **(i.e. in all**

cameras, the optical component of the camera is the lens. Through the lens is an

optical image and when the picture is captured, that optical image from the lens

is converted into an electric signal. It is clear that since Ito '405 uses a camera,

the basic functions are performed and therefore, the above feature is performed;

see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7), and an interface (69) capable of

communicating with an external printing apparatus **(i.e. the operating unit (69) is used**

to communicate instructions to the printer (1) as far as printing a image chosen

by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is considered as the external

processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a

control unit (70) which transfers the image signal to the external processing apparatus

(1) to process the image signal **(i.e. the system controller can be used to control the**

transfer of an image to the printer (1) and to command the printer by instructions from the controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19, lines 45-68), wherein the control unit comprises:

a communication control unit which starts communication between the image sensing apparatus and the external printing apparatus, with the external printing apparatus being a host and the image sensing apparatus being a slave **(i.e. shown in figure 23 is a VTR or camera connected to a printer. The 1349 I/F (13) is analogous to a communication control unit since it is used to start communication between the camera or VTR and the printer (101). The 1349 I/F is used to send control commands to the printer and once the printer receives this information, the printer is uses these commands to perform the instructed process. The printer is able to be controlled by the camera or VTR and therefore, can function as a host in the system. The camera can be used to control the printer through transmitted instructions and therefore, can perform the function of being a slave; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45)**, to transfer the image signal to the external printing apparatus via the interface **(i.e. the 1394 I/F is used to transmit sub data for image data to the printer in the system. The transfer occurs from the camera or VTR to the printer via the 1394 I/F; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45)**;

a determination unit which determines, after the communication control unit controls to start the communication **(i.e. in the system, the camera or VTR can send sub data representing commands for the printer to perform, or instructions**

indicative of the commands. Also, the printer is able to send control instructions

to the camera or VTR to control the camera or VTR based on these instructions

and this occurs after the same 1394 I/F on the printer communicates with the

respective I/F on the camera; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 –

col. 23, ln 45), whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus (102) and

the external printing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external printing

apparatus is configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be

accessed directly from the external printing apparatus (i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera

with incorporated digital video. This device has the ability to recognize when the

printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a designated picture to be

transferred or printed. This feature is used when the printer (101) has an

operating unit that can output instructions for the VTR. This is an example of the

external processing apparatus directly accesses a camera from the printer; fig. 23

and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-19), or a second type in which the

external printing apparatus is configured in such a way that processing in the external

printing (101) apparatus can be controlled by a controller of the image sensing

apparatus (i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to send

instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data can control the

process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines

49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with the external printing apparatus

via the interface (10) (i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to

control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

a processing controller (11) which changes a processing procedure for processing an image in the image sensing apparatus (102) by the external printing apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is used. An example of changing a processing procedure for processing an image is shown in columns 21-23. When the image data to be processed is present in a camera or VTR controlling environment, the printer is controlled by the instructions of the VTR or camera to perform a printing operation. The printer is not used to search for an image or anything else other than performing the printing operation. When the image is in a printer controlled environment, the printer instructs the camera or VTR to perform the searching for an image and the printer can change a selected image to be printed. The VTR simply performs the instructions from the printer. This is an example of based on the determination of controlling access, the processing procedure for processing an image is changed from having printer input through giving control instructions to the VTR or camera controlling the whole process without any**

input or instructions from the printer; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22,

lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-67).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external printing apparatus is configured in

such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly

from the external processing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the external printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a

memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the external

printing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer**

readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data

stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the

photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to

access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and

col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external printing

apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus

can be accessed directly from the external printing apparatus in order to have a means

for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in

Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is the second type, the external printing apparatus is controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of

these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is the first type, the processing of the image from the image sensing apparatus

(102) can be started based on an operation of a switch provided in the external printing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the**

operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control

relation is the second type, the external printing apparatus (101) can start the

processing of the image from the image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an

operation of a switch provided in the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating**

unit (10) is used for the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and

send command data to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as

the switch since the operation of the operating unit (10) can start image

processing in the printer (101). Through the command data information from the

VTR, the printer may print the image commanded to be printed through the

control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col.

23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the image sensing apparatus, wherein the external printing apparatus

(101) is a printing apparatus, which prints the image from the image sensing apparatus

(102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which**

is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a camera with

incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 8: Ito '405 discloses a printing apparatus communicating with an external

image sensing apparatus which converts an optical image of an object into an electric

image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the camera is the lens.**

Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is captured, that

optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It is clear that

since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and therefore, the

above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7)

and comprises an interface capable of communicating with the printing apparatus **(i.e.**

the operating unit (69) is used to communicate instructions to the printer (1) as

far as printing a image chosen by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is

considered as the external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67

and col. 19, lines 1-68), and a control unit (70) which transfers the image signal to

the external processing apparatus (1) to process the image signal (i.e. the system

controller can be used to control the transfer of an image to the printer (1) and to

command the printer by instructions from the controller (70); see fig. 4; col. 19,

lines 45-68), comprising:

a communication control unit which starts communication between the external

image sensing apparatus and the printing apparatus, with the printing apparatus being a

host and the external image sensing apparatus being a slave **(i.e. shown in figure 23**

is a VTR or camera connected to a printer. The 1349 I/F (13) is analogous to a

communication control unit since it is used to start communication between the

camera or VTR and the printer (101). The 1349 I/F is used to send control

commands to the printer and once the printer receives this information, the

printer is uses these commands to perform the instructed process. The printer is

able to be controlled by the camera or VTR and therefore, can function as a host

in the system. The camera can be used to control the printer through transmitted

instructions and therefore, can perform the function of being a slave; see figs. 23

and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45), to transfer the image signal to

the printing apparatus via the interface **(i.e. the 1394 I/F is used to transmit sub data**

for image data to the printer in the system. The transfer occurs from the camera

or VTR to the printer via the 1394 I/F; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21,

ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45);

a determination unit (11), after the communication control unit controls to start

the communication **(i.e. in the system, the camera or VTR can send sub data**

representing commands for the printer to perform, or instructions indicative of

the commands. Also, the printer is able to send control instructions to the

camera or VTR to control the camera or VTR based on these instructions and this

occurs after the same 1394 I/F on the printer communicates with the respective

I/F on the camera; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln

45), which determines whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus

(102) and the printing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external processing

apparatus is configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be

accessed directly-from the printing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with**

incorporated digital video. This device has the ability to recognize when the

printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a designated picture to be

transferred or printed. This feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating

unit that can output instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68

and col. 22, lines 1-19), or a second type in which the printing apparatus is configured

in such a way that processing in the processing apparatus (101) can be controlled by

the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102)**

can be used to send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The

control data can control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col.

21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with

the image sensing apparatus via the interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used**

for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11);

see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

a processing controller (11) which changes a processing procedure for

processing an image in the image sensing apparatus (102) by the printing apparatus

(101) based on the determination **(i.e. the system controller also determines**

whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain modes of

printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain

manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access

the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on

the type of mode is used. An example of changing a processing procedure for

processing an image is shown in columns 21-23. When the image data to be

processed is present in a camera or VTR controlling environment, the printer is

controlled by the instructions of the VTR or camera to perform a printing

operation. The printer is not used to search for an image or anything else other

than performing the printing operation. When the image is in a printer controlled

environment, the printer instructs the camera or VTR to perform the searching for

an image and the printer can change a selected image to be printed. The VTR

simply performs the instructions from the printer. This is an example of based on the determination of controlling access, the processing procedure for processing an image is changed from having printer input through giving control instructions to the VTR or camera controlling the whole process without any input or instructions from the printer; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-67).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a storage unit in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the printing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a storage unit in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the printing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a storage unit in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the printing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing

digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873

col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the printing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is

the second type, the printing apparatus can be controlled based on a predetermined file

or command from the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is**

used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these operations is

involves generating command data for direct printing and this control data is

transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines

66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the printing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is

the first type, the processing of the image from the image sensing apparatus (102) can

be started in response to an operation of a switch provided in the printing apparatus

(101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit**

(22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to perform

operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print. The

switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the printing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is

the second type, the printing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the image from

the image sensing apparatus (102) by an operation of a switch provided in the image

sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for the entry of**

instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data to the printer

(101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the operation of

the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer (101). Through

the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print the image

commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines

35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the printing apparatus, wherein the printing apparatus (101) prints the

image from the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101)**

prints the image from the VTR (102), which is considered the image sensing

apparatus since it functions as a camera with incorporated video functions; see

fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 14: Ito '405 discloses a control method for an image sensing apparatus

comprising an image sensing unit which converts an optical image of an object into an

electric image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the camera is the**

lens. Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is captured, that

optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It is clear that

since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and therefore, the

above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col. 19, lines 1-7),

and an interface (69) capable of communicating with an external printing apparatus **(i.e.**

the operating unit (69) is used to communicate instructions to the printer (1) as

far as printing a image chosen by the user of the camera. The printer (1) is

considered as the external processing apparatus; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67

and col. 19, lines 1-68), the control method comprising:

starting communication between the image sensing apparatus and the external

printing apparatus, with the external printing apparatus being a host and the image

sensing apparatus being a slave **(i.e. shown in figure 23 is a VTR or camera**

connected to a printer. The 1349 I/F (13) is analogous to a communication control

unit since it is used to start communication between the camera or VTR and the

printer (101). The 1349 I/F is used to send control commands to the printer and

once the printer receives this information, the printer is uses these commands to

perform the instructed process. The printer is able to be controlled by the

camera or VTR and therefore, can function as a host in the system. The camera

can be used to control the printer through transmitted instructions and therefore,

can perform the function of being a slave; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64,

col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45), to transfer the image signal to the external printing

apparatus via the interface **(i.e. the 1394 I/F is used to transmit sub data for image**

data to the printer in the system. The transfer occurs from the camera or VTR to

the printer via the 1394 I/F; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 –

col. 23, ln 45);

determining, after the communication is started **(i.e. in the system, the camera**

or VTR can send sub data representing commands for the printer to perform, or

instructions indicative of the commands. Also, the printer is able to send control

instructions to the camera or VTR to control the camera or VTR based on these

instructions and this occurs after the same 1394 I/F on the printer communicates

with the respective I/F on the camera; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21,

ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45), whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus

(102) and the external printing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the external

printing apparatus is configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be

accessed directly from the external printing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera**

with incorporated digital video. This device has the ability to recognize when the

printer (101) has issued a search for and transfer a designated picture to be

transferred or printed. This feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating

unit (22) that can output instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-

68 and col. 22, lines 1-19), or a second type in which the external printing apparatus is

configured in such a way that processing in the external printing apparatus (101) can be

controlled by a controller of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the**

operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to send instructions and control

data to the printer (101). The control data can control the process of the printer

(101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines

1-24), by communication with the external printing apparatus via the interface (10) (i.e.

the operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions to control the VTR (102) by

the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 28-44); and

changing a processing procedure for processing an image in the image sensing

apparatus (102) by the external printing apparatus (101) based on the determination

(i.e. the system controller also determines whether direct printing is being

performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller (11)

of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system controller

may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or accept a

command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is used. An

example of changing a processing procedure for processing an image is shown

in columns 21-23. When the image data to be processed is present in a camera or

VTR controlling environment, the printer is controlled by the instructions of the

VTR or camera to perform a printing operation. The printer is not used to search

for an image or anything else other than performing the printing operation. When

the image is in a printer controlled environment, the printer instructs the camera

or VTR to perform the searching for an image and the printer can change a

selected image to be printed. The VTR simply performs the instructions from the

printer. This is an example of based on the determination of controlling access,

the processing procedure for processing an image is changed from having

printer input through giving control instructions to the VTR or camera controlling the whole process without any input or instructions from the printer; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-67).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the external printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the external printing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses the external printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the external printing apparatus **(i.e. the photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer readable medium (53) on the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data stored on the computer readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the photoprinter. The user may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to access the photos from the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the external printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the external printing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

second type, the external printing apparatus (101) is controlled based on a

predetermined file or command from the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the**

operating unit (10) is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of

these operations is involves generating command data for direct printing and this

control data is transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and

col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

first type, the processing of the image from the image sensing apparatus (102) can be

started in response to an operation of a switch provided in the external printing

apparatus (101) **(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the**

operating unit (22). These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to

perform operations, such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print.

The switch in the printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the

operating unit can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21,

lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

second type, the external printing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the image

from the image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a switch

provided in the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for**

the entry of instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data

to the printer (101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the

operation of the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer

(101). Through the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print

the image commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col.

21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines 66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein the external processing apparatus is a

printing apparatus (101), which prints the image from the image sensing apparatus

(102) **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from the VTR (102), which**

is considered the image sensing apparatus since it functions as a camera with

incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 45-49).

Re claim 21: Ito '405 discloses a control method for a printing apparatus communicating

with an external image sensing apparatus which converts an optical image of an object

into an electric image signal **(i.e. in all cameras, the optical component of the**

camera is the lens. Through the lens is an optical image and when the picture is

captured, that optical image from the lens is converted into an electric signal. It

is clear that since Ito '405 uses a camera, the basic functions are performed and

therefore, the above feature is performed; see fig. 4; col. 18, lines 45-67 and col.

19, lines 1-7) and comprises, comprising:

starting communication between the external image sensing apparatus and the

printing apparatus, with the printing apparatus being a host and the external image

sensing apparatus being a slave **(i.e. shown in figure 23 is a VTR or camera**

connected to a printer. The 1349 I/F (13) is analogous to a communication control

unit since it is used to start communication between the camera or VTR and the

printer (101). The 1349 I/F is used to send control commands to the printer and

once the printer receives this information, the printer is uses these commands to

perform the instructed process. The printer is able to be controlled by the

camera or VTR and therefore, can function as a host in the system. The camera

can be used to control the printer through transmitted instructions and therefore,

can perform the function of being a slave; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64,

col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45), to transfer the image signal to the printing apparatus via

the interface **(i.e. the 1394 I/F is used to transmit sub data for image data to the**

printer in the system. The transfer occurs from the camera or VTR to the printer

via the 1394 I/F; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21, ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45);

determining, after the communication is started **(i.e. in the system, the camera**

or VTR can send sub data representing commands for the printer to perform, or

instructions indicative of the commands. Also, the printer is able to send control

instructions to the camera or VTR to control the camera or VTR based on these

instructions and this occurs after the same 1394 I/F on the printer communicates

with the respective I/F on the camera; see figs. 23 and 26; col. 19, ln 44-64, col. 21,

ln 22 – col. 23, ln 45), whether control relation between the image sensing apparatus

(102) and the printing apparatus (101) is a first type in which the printing apparatus is

configured in such a way that the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly

from the printing apparatus **(i.e. the VTR (102) is a camera with incorporated digital**

video. This device has the ability to recognize when the printer (101) has issued a

search for and transfer a designated picture to be transferred or printed. This

feature is used when the printer (101) has a operating unit (22) that can output

instructions for the VTR; fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-19),

or a second type in which the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that

processing in the printing apparatus (101) can be controlled by the image sensing

apparatus (102) **(i.e. using the operation unit (10), the VTR (102) can be used to**

send instructions and control data to the printer (101). The control data can

control the process of the printer (101); see fig. 23 and 24; col. 21, lines 22-44; col.

22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-24), by communication with the image sensing

apparatus (102) via the interface (10) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for entry of**

instructions to control the VTR (102) by the system controller (11); see fig. 23; col.

21, lines 28-44); and

changing a processing procedure for processing the image in the image sensing

apparatus (102) by the printing apparatus (101) based on the determination **(i.e. the**

system controller also determines whether direct printing is being performed or not. When in certain modes of printing, the system controller (11) of the VTR (102) processes an image in certain manners. The system controller may allow the printing unit (101) to either access the VTR's images or accept a command from the VTR for printing depending on the type of mode is used. An example of changing a processing procedure for processing an image is shown in columns 21-23. When the image data to be processed is present in a camera or VTR controlling environment, the printer is controlled by the instructions of the VTR or camera to perform a printing operation. The printer is not used to search for an image or anything else other than performing the printing operation. When the image is in a printer controlled environment, the printer instructs the camera or VTR to perform the searching for an image and the printer can change a selected image to be printed. The VTR simply performs the instructions from the printer. This is an example of based on the determination of controlling access, the processing procedure for processing an image is changed from having printer input through giving control instructions to the VTR or camera controlling the whole process without any input or instructions from the printer; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines 35-68; col. 22, lines 1-67 and col. 23, lines 1-67).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the printing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses the printing apparatus is configured in such a way that a memory in the

image sensing apparatus can be accessed directly from the printing apparatus **(i.e. the**

photoprinter (30) is able to access data of the computer readable medium (53) on

the PC (50) via a communication link (40). The data stored on the computer

readable medium (53) can be viewed and printed from the photoprinter. The user

may utilize the graphical user interface on the printer to access the photos from

the printer on the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 – col. 6,

line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the printing apparatus is

configured in such a way that a memory in the image sensing apparatus can be

accessed directly from the printing apparatus in order to have a means for accessing

digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873

col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

second type, the printing apparatus (101) can be controlled based on a predetermined

file or command from the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10)**

is used for entry of instructions for various operations. One of these operations

is involves generating command data for direct printing and this control data is

transmitted to the printer (101); see fig. 23; col. 21, lines 35-44 and col. 22, lines

66, 67 and col. 23, lines 1-24).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

first type, the processing of the image from the image sensing apparatus (102) can be

started in response to an operation of a switch provided in the printing apparatus (101)

(i.e. on the printer (101), instructions may be entered on the operating unit (22).

These instructions may be transmitted to the VTR (102) to perform operations,

such as searching and transmitting desired pictures to print. The switch in the

printer (101) is considered to be the operating unit (22) since the operating unit

can cause an action in the VTR (102); see fig. 23-25; see col. 21, lines 50-68 and

col. 22, lines 1-18).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

second type, the printing apparatus (101) can start the processing of the image from the

image sensing apparatus (102) in response to an operation of a switch provided in the

image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. the operating unit (10) is used for the entry of**

instructions that can control the VTR (102) and send command data to the printer

(101). The operating unit (10) is considered as the switch since the operation of

the operating unit (10) can start image processing in the printer (101). Through

the command data information from the VTR, the printer may print the image

commanded to be printed through the control data; see figs. 23-25; col. 21, lines

35-44 and col. 22, lines 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-38).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses the control method, wherein the image from the image sensing

apparatus (102) is printed **(i.e. the printing apparatus (101) prints the image from**

the VTR (102), which is considered the image sensing apparatus since it

functions as a camera with incorporated video functions; see fig. 23; col. 21, lines

45-49).

Re claim 51: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for

implementing the control method described in claim 14 **(i.e. the invention has a**

storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the

functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 52: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 discloses a computer readable storage medium storing a program for

implementing the control method described in claim 21 **(i.e. the invention has a**

storage medium which is stored a software program code that implements the

functions of the invention; see col. 29, lines 5-35).

Re claim 55: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to specifically teach the image sensing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first type is the control relation in which the external printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation in which the external printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27)**.

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first type is the control relation in which the external printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 58: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27)**.

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

Re claim 60: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 14, wherein

the first type is the control relation in which the external printing apparatus is capable of

accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of

accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche

'873 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation in which the external printing

apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is

not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. in the**

system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the

PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and

col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the first

type is the control relation in which the external printing apparatus is capable of

accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of

accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of

Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital

photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1,

lines 55-67).

Re claim 63: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 fails to teach the control method according to claim 21, wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rasche '873. Rasche '873 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to a controller of the image sensing apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the photoprinter is used to access the computer readable medium in the PC in the system and not the CPU of the PC; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 14-50 and col. 5, line 46 - col. 6, line 27).**

Therefore, in view of Rasche '873, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the first type is the control relation in which the printing apparatus is capable of accessing to the memory of the image sensing apparatus but is not capable of accessing to the controller of the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a means for accessing digital photographs stored on a computer readable medium (as stated in Rasche '873 col. 1, lines 55-67).

4.   Claims 3, 16, 57 and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1 and 14

above, and further in view of Tanaka '169 (US Pub No 2003/0007169).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

first type, a display unit (8) of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. similar to the**

digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display unit; see fig. 4

and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is

switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-

saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is**

placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced

to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image sensing

apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405,

as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of

the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the

first type, a display unit (8) of the image sensing apparatus (102) **(i.e. similar to the**

digital camera in Ito '405, the VTR (102) uses the EVF as a display unit; see fig. 4

and 23; col. 18, lines 45-56 and col. 24, lines 13-19).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is

switched to an energy-saving mode.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses a display unit of the image sensing apparatus is switched to an energy-

saving mode **(i.e. in paragraph [0070], the image pickup device, or the camera, is**

placed in a state in which the power consumption of the digital camera is reduced

to save power, considered as a energy-saving mode; see paragraph [0070]).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have a display unit of the image sensing

apparatus is switched to an energy-saving mode incorporated in the device of Ito '405,

as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of

the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873 and further in view

of Tanaka '169 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, and further in view of Tanaka

'169 fails to specifically teach the image sensing apparatus according to claim 3,

wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as

not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is

controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back**

of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070]).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-

saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the

power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka

'169 paragraph [0070]).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, and further in view

of Tanaka '169 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method

according to claim 16, wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off

or is controlled so as not to display any image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '169. Tanaka

'169 discloses wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is

controlled so as not to display any image **(i.e. in the system, the display on the back of the image pickup device, or camera, is turned off; see paragraph [0070])**.

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '169, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein, in the energy-saving mode, the display unit is turned off or is controlled so as not to display any image incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have the power consumption of the digital camera reduced to save power (as stated in Tanaka '169 paragraph [0070]).

5.   Claims 6, 12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1, 8 and 14 above, and further in view of Rissman '743 (USP 6552743).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the image sensing apparatus, wherein in a case where the control relation is the first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the processing apparatus, further comprising a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display

device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 42-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above. Ito '405 teaches the control method, wherein in a case where the control relation is the first type, the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit (26) which displays (i.e. the display unit on the printer (101) displays messages regarding the statuses of the printer and the VTR (102); see fig. 24; col. 21, lines 50-68 and col. 22, lines 1-18).

However, Ito '405 fails to teach comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Rissman '743. Rissman '743 discloses the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus (i.e. a user interface and a display device integrated into the digital-camera ready printer allow a user to view an electronic image; see fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-63).

Therefore, in view of Rissman '743, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the external processing apparatus comprises a display unit which displays the image from the image sensing apparatus incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by the device of Rasche '873, in order to view electronic images on the printer (as stated in Rissman '743 col. 2, lines 52-63).

6.   Claims 56, 59, 61 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, as applied to claims 1, 8, 14 and 21 above, and further in view of Kitagawa '021 (USP 6357021).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to **specifically** teach the image sensing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa '021 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically**

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface,

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, which is modified by the device of Rasche '873, in

order to have a device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB

mass storage class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 59: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the processing apparatus

according to claim 8, wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass

Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to**

a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage

class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing

apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a

device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage

class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method

according to claim 14, wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass

Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to**

a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage

class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing

apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a

device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage

class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Re claim 64: The teachings of Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 are disclosed above.

However, Ito '405 in view of Rasche '873 fails to teach the control method

according to claim 21, wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass

Storage Class of a USB interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kitagawa '021. Kitagawa

'021 discloses wherein the first type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage

Class of a USB interface **(i.e. in the system, the host computer can be connected to**

a digital camera. The USB connection is compliant to the USB mass storage

class specification. Both Ito '405 and Rasche '873 has an external processing

apparatus connected to a camera device, but these references do not specifically

state being compliant to the mass storage class specification. Kitagawa '021

cures this one feature that is not specifically disclosed since a computer,

considered as the external image processing device, is able to communicate to

the digital camera compliant with the USB MSC definition; see col. 2, lines 48-59).

Therefore, in view of Kitagawa '021, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the first

type is the control relation conforming to Mass Storage Class of a USB interface

incorporated in the device of Ito '405, as modified by Rasche '873, in order to have a

device connected to a peripheral device that is compliant with the USB mass storage

class definition (as stated in Kitagawa '021).

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Houshang Safaipour/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2625